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limited to the vicinity of that lake, it seems altogether likely that this bird will be found, eventually, to be a somewhat rare, but quite regular inhabitant of the strip of land extending along the north shore of Lake Erie.— W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

**Magpie in Knox County, Indiana.**— A Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) has been seen passing the winter a few miles north of Bicknell, Knox Co., Indiana. It has been observed by quite a number of persons who all tell me the bird was black with white shoulder patches, a white band on the wings, and white underparts; bill long and black, tail long and wedge-shaped, body slender. It kept around outbuildings, feed lots and slaughter pens and fed on offal. It was seen December 24, 1907, and also February 10, 1908. So far as I am aware, this is the first record for the species for this State.— E. J. CHANSLER, *Bicknell, Knox Co., Ind.*

**A Correction: A New Bird for the United States.**— In the July, 1909, 'Auk,' I reported the capture of a Red-eyed Cowbird (*Tangavius aeneus involucratus*) near Tucson, Ariz. This specimen was later identified by the Biological Survey as *T. aeneus aeneus* of western Mexico, which thus makes a new record for the area covered by the A. O. U. Check-List.

Several Red-eyed Cowbirds spent the summer near Tucson, and at least four young were raised; two by Cañon Towhees and two by Arizona Hooded Orioles. Specimens were last observed September 21.

The capture of a male Red-eyed Cowbird May 28, at Sacaton, Arizona, (on the Gila River, 75 miles northwest of Tucson and 30 miles southeast of Phoenix) was reported by Mr. Breninger in the August 'Condor.' W. W. Cooke writes me that this specimen was compared with mine and was found to represent the same variety.— S. S. VISHNER, *University of Chicago.*

**A Migration of Longspurs over Chicago on December 13, 1909.**— On December 13, 1909, a considerable migration of birds, probably some species of Longspur, occurred at Chicago between the hours, as far as I observed, of 5:30 P. M. and 10 P. M. As it was dark during this period the birds were not seen, but their calls were plainly heard as often as I went outside to listen for them. Their number indicated that large flocks of birds were passing overhead, and their changes of source suggested that they were traveling in a southerly direction. The calls resembled the common one-syllabled flight call of the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), but had more of a ringing quality.

My observations were made on and near the campus of the University of Chicago, which is about a mile west of Lake Michigan. The official weather map and report for this date show that Chicago was in the center of a "low," with winds coming from the west and northwest at a velocity of 23 to 26 miles an hour. A wet snow fell up to 8 o'clock P. M. and the temperature was a little below freezing.